# MR. TILDEN'S DECLINATION.

HIS PUBLIC CAREER FOREVER CLOSED. HE CANNOT ASSUME THE LABORS OF AN ADMINIS-

TRATION OR OF A CANVASS.

The following letter from Samuel J. Tilden, declining to be a candidate for the Presidency, was given to the Associated Press yesterday: New-York, June 10, 1884.

To DANIEL MANNING, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New-York: In my letter of June 18, 1880, addressed to the dele-

gates from the State of New-York to the Democratic Na-Having now borne faithfully my full share of labor and are in the public service, and wearing the marks of its uardens, I desire nothing so much as an honorable disharge. I wish to lay down the honors and toils of even quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of private life. tional Convention, I said:

quasi party leadership, and to seek the repose of prace-life. In renouncing renomination for the Presidency, I do so with no doubt in my mind as to the vote of the State of New-York, or of the United States, but because I believe that it is a renunciation of re-election to the Presidency. To those who think my reno mination and re-election indispensable to an effectual vindication of the right of the people to elect their rulers—violated in my person—I have accorded as long a reserve of my decision as pos-sible, but I cannot overcome my repugnance to enter into a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely

a new engagement which involves four years of ceaseless toil.

The dignity of the Presidential office is above a merely personal ambition, but it creates in me no illusion. Its value is as a great power for good to the country. I said four years ago in accepting the nomination:

"Knowing as I do, therefore, from fresh experience, how great the difference is between gliding through an official routine and working out a reform jof systems and policies, it is impossible for me to centemplate what needs to be done in the Federal administration without an anxious sense of the difficulties of the undertaking. If summoned by the suffrages of my countrymen to attempt this work, I shall endeavor, with God's help, to be the efficient instrument of their will."

Such a work of renovation after many years of misrule, such a reform of systems and policies, to which I would cheerfully have sacrificed all that remained to me of health and life, is now, I fear, beyond my strength.

My purpose to withdraw from further public service,

My purpose to withdraw from further public service and the grounds of it, were at that time well known to you and others; and when, at Cincinnati, though respecting my wishes yourself, you communicated to me an appeal from many valued friends to relinquish that purpose, I reiterated my determination unconditionally.

A UNANIMOUS APPEAL FROM THE DEMOCRATIC MASSES.

In the four years which have since clapsed, nothing

has occurred to weaken, but everything to strengthenthe considerations which induced my withdrawal from public life. To all who have addressed me on the subject, my intention has been frankly communicated. Several of my most confidential friends, under the sanction of their own names, have publicly stated my determination to be irreversible. That I have occasion new to consider the question is an event for which I The appeal made to me by the Democratic masses, with apparent unanimity, to serve them once mere, is entitled to the most deferential consideration, and would inspire a disposition to do anything desired of me, if it were consistent with my judgment of

I believe that there is no instrumentality in human society so potential in its influence upon mankind for good or evil as the governmental machinery for admin-istering justice, and for making and executing laws. Not all the eleemosynary institutions of private benevolence all the elecmosynary institutions of private to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so

to which philanthropists may devote their lives are so fruitful in benefits as the rescue and preservation of this machinery from the perversions that make it the instruent of conspiracy, fraud and crime against the most served rights and interests of the people.

For lifty years, as a private citizen, never contemplating an official career. I have devoted at least as much thought and effort to the duty of influencing aright the action of the governmental institutions of my country as to all other objects. I have never accepted official service except for a brief period, for a special purpose, and only when the occasion seemed to require from me that sacridee of private preferences to the public welfare.

I undertook the State administration of New-York, because it was supposed that in that way only could the Executive power be arrayed on the side of the reformato which, as a private citizen, I had given three years of my life.

WHY HE RAN IN 1876.

WHY HE RAN IN 1876. I accepted the nomination for the Presidency in 1876 because of the general conviction that my candidacy would best present the issue of reform which the Demowould nest present the issue of reform—which the Demo-cratic majority of the people desired to have worked out in the Federal Government as it had been in that of the State of New-York. I believed that I had strength enough then to removate the administration of the Government of the United States, and at the close of my term to hand over the great trust to a successor faithful to the same policy.

Policy.
Though auxious to seek the repose of private life, I nevertheless acted upon the idea that every power is a trust, and involves a duty. In reply to the address of the committee communicating my nomination, I depicted the difficulties of the undertaking, and likened my feelings in engaging in it to those of a soldler entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my

ings in engaging in it to those of a soldier entering battle, but I did not withhold the entire consecration of my powers to the public service.

Twenty years of continuous mal-administration, under the demoralizing influences of intestine war, and of but finance, have infected the whole governmental system of the United States with the cancerous growths of false constructions and corrupt practices. Powerful classes have acquired pecuniary interests in official abuses, and the moral standards of the people have been impaired. To redress these cvits is a work of great difficulty and labor, and cannot be accomplished without the most energetic and efficient personal action on the part of the Chief Executive of the Republe.

The canvass and administration which it is desired that I should undertake would embrace a period of nearly five years. Nor can I admit any illusions as to their burdens. Three years of experience in the endeavor to reform the municipal government of the City of New-York and two years of experience in renovating the administration of the State of New-York have made me familiar with the requirements of such a work.

Considerations That are impressions.

CONSIDERATIONS THAT ARE IMPERATIVE. At the present time, the considerations which induced my action in 1880 have become imperative. I ought not to assume a task which I have not the physical strength to carry through. To reform the administration of the Federal Government; to realize my own ideal, and ifil the just expectations of the people, would, into fulfil the just expectations of the people, would, the sacrifices which the undertaking would involve. But, in my condition of advancing years and declining strength, I feel no assurance of my ability to accomplish those objects. I am, therefore, constrained to say, definitely, that I cannot now assume the labors of an administration

r of a cenvass. Undervaluing in no wise the best gift of Heaven,—the Undervaluing in no wise the best git of fravel, co-occasion and the power sometimes bestowed upon a mere individual to communicate an impulse for good; grate-ful beyond all words to my fellow-countrymen who would assign such a beneficent function to me, I am consoled by the reflection that neither the Democratic party, nor the Republic for whose future that party is the best guarantee, is now, or ever can be, dependent upon any one man for their successful progress in the path of a

Having given to their welfare whatever of health and

strength I possessed, or could borrow from the future, and having reached the term of my capacity for such labors as their welfare now demands. I but submit to the will of God in deeming my public career forever closed. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE CLEVELAND NOMINATED WHAT DANIEL MANNING'S ORGAN SAYS-THE GOV-ERNOR'S CHANCES OF ELECTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, June 11 .- The Argus to-morrow morning in a column and a half editorial says that the withdrawal of Tilden impresses on the Democracy the necessity of choosing the best man who can most easily and surely be elected. It then calls on the party to nominate Cleveland in order to identify the Democratic party with the reform sentiment of the country, and expresses the belief that he could carry New-York, New Jersey and Connecticut, Indiana and Ohio, and would render Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Wisconsin. Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and California lebatable ground. It reviews Cleveland's career as Mayor and Governor, and declares that he has displayed the qualities which would reconcile and incite the people of the country to a change in par-

THE GOVERNOR'S STRENGTH IN NEW-YORK, Cleveland men ridicule the idea that Mr. Flower will have any considerable number of delegates in the State Convention and declare that out of the seventy-two State

delegates only six or eight will be in his favor, and these will be bound in the customary Democratic method to vote with the majority of the delegates as a unit. Promipent Democrats say that Tilden's letter renders the somination of Cleveland inevitable on the second ballot and some look for it on the first by acclamation. The following delegates to the State Convention were elected to-day; lst District-Ernatus Corning, James W. Hitt, John Lynch; Hd-Samuel Hand, Charles Tracey, John S. Lindrum; Hid-Daniel Manding, A. Blecker Barks, Edward A. Maher; lyth-George Simmons, John W. Hart and James Stover. The delegates are all Tilden-Cleveland-and-Manning men, although in the 1st District a resolution approving Cleveland's administration was tabled. The Congressional District delegates will be Ernatus Corning and Daniel Manning, unless Mr. Manning concludes to go up one step higher and act as delegate at-large, when Judge Samuel Hand will fill the place.

THE NEWS RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON. HOW DEMOCRATS REGARD THE LETTER-GOVERNOR CLEVELAND'S CHANCES.

Washington, June 11 .- There is a general

formal refusal to be a candidate. The recipt of the news at a late hour this evening had the curious effect of driving all the "dark horses" into seclusion. There is good reason for believing that they met in secret conclave and discussed and weighed each other's chances. Among the lesser lights the letter was discussed from every possible point of view. The out-and-out Free Traders were scarcely able to hide their feelings of satisfaction. It was remarked by them as the first step in the direction of reading the Randall men out of the party. Mr. Randail seemed to be cheerful to-day and with a wing asked if Mr. Tilden had not a right to be a candidate if he chose. Probably Mr. Randall knew beforehand, if any body did, about the early publication

if any body did, about the early publication of Tilden's letter. There is good reason to assume that Randall is more anxious about the wording of the platform than he is about the name or the candidate.

Senator Cockrell, when told about Tilden's letter, said: "Well, I'm glad of it. It ought to have come long before this. It was evident that Mr. Tilden was unable to bear the fatigues of a campaign. It will give the party greater freedom to act."

Great curiosity is exhibited as to whom Mr. Tilden is going to designate as his political heir. The general impression prevails that Cleveland will be the man. A Western Senator speaking of the matter, unhestiatingly pronounced himself as in favor of the New-York Governor. He thought him the strongest man, and one who could certainly be rehed upon for carrying New-York for the Democrats.

WHAT THOMAS A. HENDRICKS THINKS. HE IS NOT SURPRISED AT THE TONE OF MR. TIL

Indianapolis, June 11.-Thomas A. Hendricks, in an interview concerning Tilden's letter said that the news was not a surprise to him, for when he visited Tilden in August, that gentleman firmly announced his intention to re main permanently out of politics. In his succeeding visit in April, the same determination was expressed. Mr. Hendricks thought there was little doubt that the old ticket would have been unanimously nominated in the Chicago Convention if it were not for Mr. Til den's letter. To-day, he said, the demand for it among the Democracy was almost universal, and greater than any movement of the kind he had ever

and greater than any movement of the kind he had ever seen in politics.

Personally, he felt no great disappointment. He did not want the office of Vice-President eight years ago and did not want it now. If the old ticket had remained in the field he should have considered an election to that place a great hour conferred by the people, as a rebuke to what they consider a great wrong. It would have prevented the seating of Hayes in 1876 from becoming a precedent for future elections. Mr. Hendricks added that only as an expression of the indignation of the people would he have regarded the election to the Vice-Presidency as an henor to be sought.

SURPRISE AMONG NEW-YORK DEMOCRATS.

Much surprise was expressed last night by prominent Democrats of this city when informed Tilden's letter. Some were inclined at first doubt its existence, but when as-ed of the fact they declined to express a sured of the fact they declined to express a positive opinion until an opportunity had been given carefully to examine the text. John Kelly was one of those who refused to express himself and Edward Cooper was another. None of the members of the Manhattan Cho who were seen at the club house had heard of the letter and much interest and surprise were manifested. One prominent Democrat said: "I regard this as final, but what the outcome of it will be I can hardly say. I know the feeling of this club pretty well and I do not believe there is a decided preference for any particular candidate after Mr. Tilden. I, for one at least, do not believe that this letter means the nomination of Governor Cleveland."

Others said that in their opinion Mr. Thlen would accept a unanimous nomination, despite his letter.

#### CALIFORNIA FOR TILDEN.

STRONG OPPOSITION TO STEPHEN W. FIELD. STOCKTON, CAL., June 11.-The Democratic State Convention met here yesterday. Mention of Mr. Tilden's name by John H. Wise, in calling the convention to order, was greeted with tremendous applause. After appointing a temporary chairman and the committees the convention adjourned until this morning. Delegates to Chicago were elected last night and this morning as to threago were elected list mant and this morning as follows: IIId Congressional District, Warren B. English and M. F. Tarpey, pledged for Tilden and Hendricks, with Thurman as second choice. The IVth, John F. Wright and Louis Poltz, pledged to Tilden and Hendricks; Ist, Depuis Spencer and H. C. Wilson, pledged to Tilden, and opposed to Field; IId, J. W. Breckinridge and and opposed to Field; Hd, J. W. Breckinridge and Ni'cs Searies, both pledged to Tilden and Thurman and opposed to Field; Vth, Maurice Senmidt and Laurence Archer, for Tilden and opposed to Field; Vith, L. J. Rose and A. B. Butler, pledged to Tilden and Thurman. The platform presented readings the anti-monopoly principles adopted by the San Jose Convention, invokes Congressional legislation against interference by Federal courts in State affairs, discountenances the present high until, opposes the present National bank system, declares Tilden and Hendricks as the first choice of the California Democracy and Thurman the second, repudiates the Presidential aspirations of Stephen W. Field, and pledges the delegates to the National Convention to vote against bim.

#### MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

JACKSON, June 11.-The Democratic State Convention met here at noon to-day, and selected eighteen delegates to the Chicago Convention. The convention was notable for the many distingu aned men among its delegates, General E. Walthell, Charles E. Hooker, R. O. Reynolds and Dr. W. L. Beirne are the delegates from the State at large. The district delegates are all men of prominence and ability. A resolution was adopted that the Democratic party of Mississippi declares its loyalty the Democratic party of Mississippi declares its loyalty to the Democratic party of the Union and its determination to support the declaration of principles that shall be enunciated at Chicago, and the nominees who may be selected to bear its banner in the approaching contest. It was also resolved that the delegates go to Chicago uninstructed, leaving them to act in the best interest of the party and country. Thich and Hendricks were approved as most suitable men to be nominated. A resolution for tariff for revenue only was reconded.

### DELEGATES TO SARATOGA.

HERKIMER, June 11 .- A. W. Shephard, W. W. Moshler and J. M. Dygert, were elected from this county to the Democratic State Convention. They are solid for Tilden or Flower.

solid for Tilden or Flower.

Oswego, June 11.—Tio: a County held its convention on Saturday. C. E. Holenbeck, S. W. Leach and Patrick Maloney, were elected delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They are instructed for Tilden or Flower.

DELHI, June 11.—Delaware County sends a divided delegation to Saratoga. Gordon is known to be for Tilden or Flower.

or Flower. Norwood, June 11.—The HIId Assembly District of St

Norwood, June 11.—The title Assembly Assembly Assembly Lawrence County sends to the Democratic State Convention C. M. Peck, H. Kennishen and William Paddock, and delegates for Flower. This insures two delegates to the National Convention favorable to Tilden or Flower, from the Jefferson and St. Lawrence District.

Thoy, June 11.—The Democratic delegates to the State Convention from the IVth Assembly District of Albany County are John W. Hart, James Storen and George E. Simmons. Their preferences are first for Tilden, and econd for Flower.

Second for Flower.

BUFFALO, June 11.—A close canvass of the city delegates elected last night to the Democratic State Convention show them to be unanimous for Cieveland, notwith-standing reports to the centrary. The only dispute was over one of the delegates to be chosen to represent this Congressional District at the Democratic National Convention. One part of the delegates preferring D. N. Lockwood, and others State Senator Titus, with Titus in the

TROY, June 11.—The Democratic District Convention neld at Whitehail to-day elected John C. Thompson, A. Silligan and James Donaldson, delegates to the State onvention. They favor Tilden as first choice and Hower as second.

Flower as second.

CANANDAIGUA, June 11.—Ontario sends John Flauntgen, A. E. Spitz and B. W. Freshour to the Democratic State Convention. The first choice of all three is Tilden, and Flower the second.

CANTON, June 11.—The Hid Assembly District Democratic Convention, of St. Lawrence County, was held here

eratic Convention, of St. Lawrence County, was held here to-day. W. H. Sawyer, C. N. Conkey and J. R. Smith were elected delegates to the Saratoga Convention. They favor Tilden and Flower.

#### IN FAVOR OF CLEVELAND. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNG.

JAMESTOWN, June 11.-The Democratic Convention of the Hd Assembly District of Chautsuqua County was held at Sinclairville to-day. C. E. Weeks, of Jamestown; C. D. Murray, of Dunkirk, and Lorenze Morris, of Fredonia, were elected delegates to the State Convention. The delegation is not instructed but resolu-tions were passed favoring the nomination of Grover Cleveland for President.

## IRVING HALL DELEGATES.

The Irving Hall organization last evening lected delegates to the State Convention from the various Assembly districts. These include Sheriff A. V. Davidassembly districts. These fitefulde Sheriff A. V. Davidson, ex-Sheriff Peter Bowe, Deputy Sheriffs Daniel E. Finn, Thomas Wild, Seth C. Douglass, Dennis De Courcey and James Maxwell; Senator M. C. Murphy and T. J. Campbell, Commissioner Nicholas Haughton, Assemblyman Peter F. Murray, Robert B. Mooney, Elliot Sandford, Judge Edward Browne, Luke F. Cozans and Anthony Hartman.

### SUICIDE ON THE HEELS OF MURDER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] MINTO, Dakota, June 11.-Fifteen miles west of here, yesterday, Wellington Larkins shot and killed his seeing of relief among Democrate at the news of Tilden's | brother Alfred, and then put a ball through his own

heart, on account of a trivial quarrel. Alfred was mar-ried and had four small children. They were Canadians. NORTHWESTERN CROP PROSPECTS.

GRAIN AND GRASS HELPED BY RAIN-NO FEARS IF NO MORE WATER FALLS. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

St. PAUL, Minn., June 11.-The recent heavy rains have aided the growth of the crops wonder fully in Minnesota and Dakota, and in some places the farmers say that there has been so much wet weather during the season that the crops will not suffer if there is no more rain through the summer. Correspondence from the southern part of the State shows that there is an excellent stand of corn three to four inches high, which is now receiving its first ploughing. Small grain in Warner and the adjoining counties is thrifty and growing finely. The hay meadows in the country have been fajured considerably by the worm that last fall wor' d under a large extent of sod.

Frou Northern Minnesota reports are encouraging. In Becker County the grain crops have obtained a fair start and are fairly "booming." Corn and potatoes in the same region are up and growing finely. A dispatch from Fargo, Dakota, says: "Reports from forty points in the Red River Valley and voluminous local advices all show an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs. During the past two weeks there have been straggling showers of rain, and n the vicinity of Neche and in the Devil's Lake region some heavy showers which have helped to keep the

ground in a favorable state for growing crops.

"As the time to harvest shortens the feeling of certainty of a fine yield increases. In the belt composed of Ransom, Sargent, Dickey, Lamaure and Richland Counties and Stelland Counties and Stel the reports are unusually encouraging, and in these locali-ties the wheat is heading out fast and shooting up with wonderful rapidity under the influence of the fine light rains, warm days and cool nights. A well-known 'bonanza' farmer said that the crop outlook on the bonanza' farms to the west was the best that he had

bonana' farms to the west was the best that he had ever known. The prospect on his own farm was that the yield would exceed his storage facilities and he said that some of his neighbors were similarly situated. On the Minnesota side of the river the wheat is growing satisfactorily and in Clay County the outlook is especially bright. Oats, barley and rye, of which there is considerable sown on the cast side of the valley, are in a prosperous condition."

A dispatch from Flanderan, Southern Dakota, says: Wheat and all other small grains bid fair to yield as well as last year. The grain had a good stand and if there should be no more rain until harvest, crops would suffer only a little. Little corn is planted in Moody County this year, but what there is looks remarkably well and has a good color. There is a large increase in the acreage in barley, which is a substitute for corn for fattening hogs. Farmers generally are breaking considerable land in addition to what they already have in crops and a large share of this land will be utilized the present year in flax.

WILLIAM G. MORGAN SENT TO PRISON. THE HARTFORD DEFAULTER PLEADS GUILTY-PLEADING MANY DISEASES IN VAIN.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] HARTFORD, Conn., June 11.-The Supreme court room was filled with spectators this morning, it being understood that sentence would be pronounce upon William G. Morgan, the defaulting Hartford agent and partner of the New-York banking house of Putnam & Earle. Yesterday afternoon Morgan pleaded guilty His social position, and the magnitude of his emberzie-ments attracted the crowd to-lay. The prisoner was ac-companied in court by his wife, his brother, Colonel Morgan, of ex-Governor Bigelow's staff, and Mayor Bulkeley his cousin. When the case was called State-Attorney Hamersley and the prisoner's counsel approached Judge Stoddard's desk and argued the matter of sentence Mr. Stanton, counsel for Putnam & Earle upon being called upon, said that th Mr. stanten, counsel for running & Late, upon being called upon, said that the total amount of Morgan's defalcation would probably be over \$50,000. Putnum & Earle had already paid \$20,000 to customers who lost by Morgan's defalcation, and a demand had been made upon the firm for \$18,000 more. Dr. St. John, Morgan's physician, was called and said that the accussed man was subject to various bodily infimities, including heart trouble and gout. He thought the confinement in State prison would azgravate the existing aliments and send Morgan to an early death. Judge Stoddard a id that he would not send Morgan to State prison if it was probable that his death would result, but he desired further medical testimony. The prisoner's counsel then went for the necessary testimony, and returned soon after with a certificate signed by Dr. Chamberleim. The court pronounced this unsatisfactory, and other physicians were looked for. Soon after noon Morgan, his wife and his counsel returned to the courtroom, accompanied by Dr. George C. Jarvis, The physician testified that he could not positively state that Morgan's life would be endangered by confinement in State prison. He had to rely wholly upon Dr. St. John's state ment, which he had no doubt was correct. Judge 8:64 dard said that there was not sufficient evidence to justify him in sending Morgan only to jail, and renteaced him to state prison for three years. The prisoner was much affected, and was at once taken to jail, thence he will go to Wethersfield.

### LILIAN SPENCER'S SAD STORY.

HOW SHE WAS TREATED BY HER HUSBAND-HER LIFE THREATENED-HER MONEY SPENT IN DIS-SIPATION. INY TELEGRAPH TO THE PRIBUNE.

PITTSBURG, June 11 .- In the divorce suit of Lilian Sencer, the actress, against her husband, Edward Chayburg, Mrs. Clayburg to-day filed a bill of particulars telling what she expects to prove on the trial of the case.

she says:

My trouble with Clayburg began in the spring of 1880. At that time my husband threatened my life. I was then making my own living and his, too. This was about twelve weeks after our marriage. I was obliged not only to keep myself, but was obliged to keep him in, his extravagance and display, and consequently at the end of that season at Madison Square Theatre, all my carnings were spent. He renact to give me the proceeds of an engagement here in Pittsburg shortly after that.

I was compelled to leave home just after this, although in poor health. On my friends interfering with his brutal conduct, he threatened to shoot me or anybody clae who interfered and said that he would leave me only over my dead body. I returned to New-York with him, and he informed me that all communication with my family must cease, and afterward he intercepted all letters and telegrams sent to me. When my baby was a few weeks old he told me "to get out and go home as soon as I liked."

While I was with the "White Slave" company he travelled with me, and collected my salary, and out or \$170 a week sometimes only handed a e \$2. My child was with my mother, and I gathered together \$20 to send to my purse. He discovered that I had sent it by express, and demanded the receipt. When I refused he drew his revolver and watch, and gave me two minutes to produce the receipt, or dis, As I feared losing my position, and was greatly in need of money, I let the matter pass at the time.

It is also charged that Clayburg used his wife's money for all kinds of dissipation.

It is also charged that Clayburg used his wife's money or all kinds of dissipation.

ATTACKED BY TRAMPS ON A COAL TRAIN. PHILADELPHIA MAN SHOOTS ONE OF HIS ASSAULT ANTS-THROWN DOWN AN EMBANKMENT,

IBY THLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Birdsboro', Penn., June 11.-Considerable xeitement was caused here when information was reeived from Douglassville, this county, stating that thre ramps attacked a well-known citizen of Philadelphi while he was riding on a coal train this morning. gentleman, whose name is unknown, on account of his eing taken to a Philadelphia hospital to have his injurie attended to, got on a coal train at Pottstown to ride to As the train was approaching Monoc three tramps jumped aboard and one of them attempted to rob him of his money and a gold watch. In defence the stranger drew a revolver and shot one of the tramps, whereupon the other two rushed in and threw the stranger from the

other two rushed in and threw the stranger from train.

The man fell headlong down a steep embankment, and was picked up insensible by some trackmen who had him taken to Pottetown for treatment. From their he was taken to the nospital in Phiadelphia. His injuries are serious. The trainp who was shot was carried away by the other two to a place of safety. There hiding place is unknown. A dispatch was sent to Rending for police, and the Readling Railroad Company sent officers Boon and Kerns to Monocacy, After some search they came upon two tramps, but were unable to eatch them as they jumped into the Schuyikill River and escaped.

### CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

BURNED TO DEATH IN A BARN. Cuicago, June 11.—An unknown person entered a batt Centre ave, and Taylor-st, this morning with a light andle, and ignited the hay. F. Osdell, an expression

A COLLECTOR UNDER ARREST.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Special Agent Barney, who was detailed to examine the accounts of Collector Plate, of the Corpus Christi (Fexas) District, has reported that he finds the collector \$1,000 short in his accounts. Plate has been arrested.

St. Louis, June 11.—Otto H. Werniner, general delivery clerk at the Post Office for several years past, was arrested to-day for rifling letters containing money, and lodges in laft. FRANK H. CUSHMAN ARRESTED. PROVIDENCE, June 11.—Frank H. Cushman, the absconding teller of the Merchants' National Bank, was arreated at Havre on the arrival of the steamship Labrador, on which he was a passenger. He has been indicted here for forgery and will be held for extradition.

A STRANDED VESSEL FLOATED.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 11.—The schooner Robert Morg which came ashore here on January 9, was floated morning.

THE EGYPTIAN TROUBLES.

A REPORTED MASSACRE DISCREDITED. EARL GRANVILLE'S NOTE TO THE POWERS REGARD-ING THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, June 11 .- In the House of Commons to-day Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the report which reached London yesterday of an extensive massacre at Berber on June 1 was difficult to believe. His reason for this attitude was the fact that a messenger who left Berber on June 3, reported that just before his departure he had seen Hussein Pacha Khalifa, the Governor, who was among those alleged to have been slain. The messenger had also said that steamers were working their way below Berber, and barges were passing to Khartoum, while the roads west of the Nile were fairly safe and there was no unusual danger in that region. The news of the massacre, Lord Edmund thought, emanated from some emissary of the Mahdi.

Earl Granville, in his note to the Powers giving the programme of the Egyptian Conference, entirely ignores the agreement with France. note is limited to a general statement of the financial condition of Egypt. It requires a revision of the law of liquidation, and reiterates the desire of England to withdraw her troops from Egypt when order has been restored. The note avoids

making definite proposals to the Powers.

Paris, June 11.—The Gaulois and Figaro concur in the belief that the English and French Cabinets have agreed to give a vague character to the note to the Powers in relation to the Egyptian Conference, in order to aid in preventing Mr. Gladstone from being made subject to a formal disapproval of the English Government. The Journal des Débats comments upon the agita

tion in England over the Egyptian question, and declares that the maintenance or rupture of rela-tions between France and England is at stake. Constantinople, June 11.—The Porte declines to appoint a delegate to the approaching Egyptian Conference unless the whole Egyptian question shall be submitted to the Conference, or shall have been previously settled between England and Turkey.

have been previously settled between England and Turkey.

SUAKIM, June 11.—The English sergeants in the Egyptian grapy here have tendered their resignations owing to the cowardice of the Egyptian officers and men during the recent rebel attacks. The rebels made another attack last evening. The men-of-war and the forts replied.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND THE MASONS. Dublin, June 11 .- The Freeman's Journal

says that Charles Bradlaugh wrote a letter to the Prince of Wales as a brother Mason asking the Prince's support to an Atheistical propaganda, which, he said, it was the duty of English and Continental Masons to provide. The Prince of Wales was greatly amazed at the receipt of the letter, and sent it to Lord Carnarvon. It is believed that Lord Carnarvon will move in the Grand Lodge for the expulsion of Bradlaugh. Should Bradlaugh be ex-pelled other atheists will seede from Free Masonry.

A BANQUET BY MR. MORTON. PARIS, June 11.—Mr. Morton, the American Minister, gave a banquet to-night to the Franco-Ameriean Union, on the occasion of the completion of Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty. Among those present were Prime Minister Ferry, Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine and of Colonies; M. Herisson, Minister of Com-merce; M. Edmund de Lafayette, member of the Senate, and M. de Lesseps. At the conclusion of the banquet a number of toasts were given and responded banquet a number of toasts were given and responded to. Mr. Norton proposed a toast in honer of M. Bartholdi. M. de Lesseps, responding to the toast of "The Franco-American Union," said that the members of the Union hoped the statue would be a symbol of attachment between the two countries. M. Ferry said that the construction of the statue was due entirely to the initiative taken by Franchmen who were friends of America. Vice-Admiral Peyron said that the Government would send a vessel to convey the statue to America. M. Bartholdi thanked the Frenchmen and Americans who assisted him in effecting his design.

ILLNESS OF THE KING OF HOLLAND. THE HAGUE, June 11 .- The King of Holland is scriously ill at Carlsbad. His physicians forbade his seeing the Prince of Orange, who is in such a dangerous condition. Leading members of the reigning party state that general preparations are being made to support the regency in the event of the King's death. Queen Emma will resist the candidature of the Duke of Nassau.

LIBERALS DEFEATED IN BELGIUM. BRUSSELS, June 11 .- This city and Antwerp are greatly agitated over the result of yesterday's

ion for one-half of the Chamber of Deputies, in which the Liberals suffered a serious defeat. M. Beerwhich the Laborats sancted a strong the new Premier, and the relations with the Pope, which the former Cabinet broke off, will be resumed.

Rioting broke out here again to-night with renewed violence. The mob demolished the shutters and windows of the Catholic Library and tore down the Papal arms.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON. Loxbon, June 11. To Visit America.—The Meiningen Theatre Company will visit America in 1885.

AN EXPLORER'S RETURN .- A Zanzibar dispatch state that Mr. Thompson, the explorer, has returned in safety from the interior. THE PRISIA.—The Hamburg-American Line steamer

LAYING A CABLE.—The steamer Faraday, which has been engaged in laying sections of the Bennett-Mackay cable on the American side of the Atlantic, passed the Lizard last evening.

sleeper was fastened on the railway track leading to Brighton, for the purpose of wrecking the Brighton mail train. The train, however, did not leave the rails.

A MARRIAGE ANNULLED.—The Kolomine-Hesse marriage is annulled and Madame Kolomine is created Countess Von Romrod. She receives also the sum of 225,000, and an annual income during life of £1,000. It is stipulated further that she is not to live in Germany or England.

ROTAL BETROTHAL.—Truth asserts that Prince Bis-marck has arranged the betrothal of Prince Frederick William, hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, and Princess Hilda, of Nassau, with a view to the reconcilation of the Duke of Nassau with Prussla, and the establishment of the family of Nassau's succession to the Dutch throne, in case the Prince of Grange, Crown Prince of Holland, dies.

SHIPPING BILL.-The steamship owners of the north of England refuse to accede to any compromise in relation to the Merchant Shipping bill. They insist that the en-tire bill should be submitted to a select committee.

#### NO DECISION YET IN THE ENO CASE, [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

QUEBEC, June 11 .- The Eno case came up o-day before Judge Caron. Mr. Fitzpatrick, for the private prosecution, moved an adjournment of the case till Friday, so that he might be prepared to reply, the proceedings yesterday having come upon them unawares.

After argument, in which Mr. Irvine, for the defence, After argument, in which Mr. Ityrine, for the declera-said that the prosecution should have been ready, Judge Caron postponed his decision of the question whether the case should be heard in Montreal or Quebec till Fri-day. The case has, by transference from Judge Tessier to Judge Caron, come into the hands of the Superior Court, where the Judges, equally with those of Queen's Bench, have extradition jurisdictions.

FRAGMENTS OF CABLE NEWS. BERLIN, June 11.—A man has been arrested here who is identified by his photographer as Dequieff, the assassin of Colonel Sudelkin. He will be surrendered to Russia. ROME, June 11 .- Futher O'Callaghan, the Dominican Prior of St. Clements, has been appointed conductor Bishop Delaney, of Cork.

VIENNA, June 11.—Several persons connected with the stadt Theatre, are charged with having set fire to it. They will be brought to trial on June 16. DUBLIN, June 11.—The jury disagreed in the trial of the Westmeathymurder conspirators. The prisoners were remanded to await a new trial.

ROME, June 11.—Signor Mancini, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the Chamber of Deputies to day, said that President Grevy and Prime Minister Ferry, of France, had given him emphatic assurances that the French Government had no intention of modifying the political status quo of Morocco.

THE MURDER OF A MOTHER AND SISTER.

LED TO CRIME BY INSANITY, WHICH IS ATTRIBUTED

DUBLIN, June 11.—The Freeman's Journal this morning publishes a letter from John D. Leary, who is in Paris, stating that he proposes to visit Ireland in 1885. His opinions are the same as in 1848. He deprectates the "dynamite definition," and says he would despair if he thought it anything but a passing craze.

TO RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] WHEELING, June 11.-Mrs. William Adoins, a widow who lives in the North Creek district of Pendleton County, and her daughter, age ten, were murdered Monday by Mrs. Adoins's son Andrew, age sixteen.

The boy recently attended a revival held in the North Creek school-house by Baptist ministers, and since that time has shown symptoms of insanity. The Adoins family did not attend church on Sunday, but this did not attract attention, aithough they seldom stayed away. On Monday a neighbor went to the house and knocked. Not receiving a reply he forced the door open and found Mrs. Adoin lying dead on the kitchen floor with her head terribly crushed. In an adjoining passage the daughter was found with her throat cut, Andrew was found crouched in a corner. He was evidently insame. He told the following story:

"I had a visit from the Lord last night, and he told to kill them. I crept upon mother yesterday as she stood over the stove, and struck her with a heavy hammer; she fell down, and then I beat her to make sure she was dead. Sister came into the kitchen, but when I started toward her, she ran away. I knocked her down in the passage and cut her throat with the carving knife." attract attention, although they seldom stayed

down in the passage and cut her throat with the carv-ing knife."

The affair causes great excitement in Pendleton County. The boy will be sent to an insane asylum. The murdered woman and child were buried yesterday.

IN THE CAPITAL OF MAINE.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE CALIFORNIANS. MR. BLAINE BUSY WITH HIS BOOK-THE BIOG-RAPHERS-THE OLD EDITORIAL DESK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNS. Augusta, June 11 .- The California pilgrims who came here to congratulate Mr. Blaine took their leave for their far-off Western homes this forenoon. No words can express their gratification with the gencrous and hospitable treatment they have received dur ing their two days' sojourn, and they carry away with them the most pleasant memories. They have accomplished the object of their mission and go away satisfied with the pleasure they have derived of grasping by the hand the man whom they have given assurances is the choice of the people of the Pacific slope for the White House. A respectful crowd assembled at the depot to see them off. When the train started, Senator McClure, one of the returning pilgrims, who was standing on the platform of his car with others, took off his hat and waving it, proposed three cheers for James G. Blaine, which were given with spirit. Then at the instance of some body in the crowd a round of cheers followed for Cali-

With the departure of the Californian visitors, quiet is restored in the vicinity of Mr. Blaine's residence. A lawn tennis netting was put up this forencon for the amusement of the younger members of his family, affording a pastime greatly erjoyed. Ex-Governor Per ham made a brief call to-day on Mr. Blaine. A Blaine and Logan Club will be organized here on Tuesday, and will be shortly equipped for active service. Many of Mr. Blaine's supporters talk of organizing themselves into what they will call "Tattooed Clubs." Puck's cartoon of Mr. Blalue, his friends here say, will be made to do good service, and will have an opposite effect to what was intended by its designer.

There is a rumor in political circles to-night that Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, will not only imitate the example of Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, by giving his adhesion to Mr. Blaine, but will pull off his coat and go to work for him with his voice and best energies. Postmaster Manley received a letter to-day from a devoted Roman Catholic in Boston, in which the writer

" Mr. Blaine is good for 10,000 young Irish-American Democratic voters in Massachusetts."
"This," said Mr. Manley, "will more than offset any disaffection that may possibly exist in the Republican

party in that State." Walker Blaine will teave on Friday for Washington to settle up his business relating to the Alabama Claims When he returns, Thomas Sherman, for so many years Mr. Blaine's faithful private secretary, will come with him, and both will act as Mr. Blaine's confidential secretaries. Mr. Blaine will also have a corps of stenographic reporters and clerks. There will be so much work to be done. His correspondence accumulates with every mail. This evening's mail to him

cuandates with every mail. This evening's mail to him was immense.

Mr. Haskell, the manager of the publishing house which issues Mr. Blaine's book, has been conferring with him concerning it. Over 150,000 of the first volume have been soid, and the demand for it is as lively as ever. A man who has figured it up, says that when the work is completed, Mr. Blaine will realize nearly \$400,000 as his share of the profits.

Several men who propose writing a life of Mr. Blaine, have been here in quest of material. Three more are expected daily with the same object in view. Various views of Mr. Blaine's residence are being taken by special artists for the pictorial papers and for the biographies to be published. The old desk in the office of The Remetee Journal, which Mr. Blaine used when he was an editor, has been skeiched. It has now in its antiquity become an object of curiosity to relle nunters.

Mr. Blaine took a short drive to-day, and it refreshed him wonderfully. It has been remarkably quiet about his residence, and the callers have been few in number.

A PLEASURE PARTY FACING DEATH.

STEAM YACHT LEAKING IN A STORM-PASSET GERS PASSING THE NIGHT ON A SCOW. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BALTIMORE, June 11 .- The Tuesday Club, one the extremely fashionable pleasure organizations of this city, yesterday chartered the steam yacht Gazelle, and went to Annapolis to attend some festivities at the Naval Academy. The party was expected back at a late hour last night, and when they failed to come their friends became greatly slarmed for their safety. About two hundred men and women, many of them coming in arriages were congregated along Light-st. wharf before laybreak this morning waiting for the return of the pleasure seekers, who finally came in on a dingy little ig boat. The women were nearly all exhausted from

right and exposure. The yacht left Annapolis about 10 p. m. on the return Baltimore. Although the night was dark, the voyagers were in a happy mood until they got well out o Chesapeake Bay, when it began to blow with great flerceness and the yacht appeared to labor heavily. Just as a heavy rainstorm came up, the captain of the yacht, John R. Mills, discovered that his vessel was leaking badly. The crew of ten men were at once put to the pumps.

The forty-eight passengers on board became greatly alarmed, and to add to the discomfort of their position nearly all of them became seasiek. The water gained so rapidly that the captain decided to beach the yacht, and the Gazelle's thead being turned shoreward, a switt race

It was known that if the little steamer could not make and before she sank the lives of nearly all on board

would be lost. rapidly and then Captain Mills headed for a large dredging scow, anchored about two miles below Fort Carroll. The dim light on the seow could scarcely be seen in th terrible gale, which was blowing. The scow, which was of enormous size, and was held by four great anchors was reached just as the water in the Gazelle's hull jout out the fires. The seew was twenty yards away, and the yacht began to fall off in the trough of the sea. Henry Siothower, one of the passengers who is an expert swimmer, at once ventured to swim through the heavy sea to the seew. With a light line tied around his waist he dived from the little yacht's prow, and began the desperate struggle upon which depended the lives of the fifty-seven people remaining on board.

Again and again he was overwhelmed with the water, but at last he succeded in getting on the seew. The line was used to draw a rope to the seew. When Stothower made it tast the yacht was lowly drawn alongside with her deck scarcely two feet above water. The transfer of the women was begun, while the little yacht was rapidly knocked to pieces against the sides of the heavy seew. The colored musiclans on board started a panic, but were quickly overpowered by the men of the excursion party. reached just as the water in the Gazelle's hull [put out

but were quickly overpowered by the men of the excursion party.

The women were all transferred before a man left the
yacht. Then everybody deserted it for the seew. As the
yacht began to plunge downwards, the rope was cut and
the next moment the fifty men and women were pitching
frightfully in the seew. They were just of the mouth of
the Patapseo, and in the direct line of travel, but the
night was so dark that they were not discovered until
daybreak. The rain poured in torreats, and many of the
women fainted from exhaustion. The party were all
taken off by the tag Victoria, and brought to the city
about 6 a. in.

### TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

THE NEW-ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE NEW-ENGLAND ASSOCIATED PRESS.
Boston, June 11.—At a meeting of the New-England
Associated Press to-day the following officers were chosen:
William W. Clapp, president; R. M. Pulsifer, secretary;
executive committee, William W. Clapp, R. M. Pulsifer,
S. A. Hubbard, J. L. Shipley and A. P. Moore.

S. A. Hubbard, J. L. Shipley and A. P. Moore.

A SUHOONER DETAINED AT QUARANTINE.

PRILADELIHIA, June 11.—The lazarette physician reported to-day that a schooner, S. B. Wheeler, from Wilmington, N. C., had been detained at quarantine on account of sickness aboard. One man had been sick for nine days suffering from a type of typhoid malarial fever, THE NAVAL ACADEMY HAZING CASES.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.—The cadets accused of hazing the fourth classmen have been ordered aboard the ships for summer cruise and this, it is supposed, is the end of the matter.

AN ORDER IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SUIT. PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—In the United States Circuit ourt this afternoon Judge Butler made an order in the out of Rowland Hazard against the Credit Mobiller for

the removal of Oliver Ames as receiver, directing the receivers to close their testimony against granting of the petition within ten days from date.

ANNAPOLIS, June 11.—Rear-Admiral Ty Ito, and Nalto Ryiro, charge d'affaires of Japan, visited the Naval Academy to-day and received a salute from the Santee.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN MR. CURTIS AND "HARPERS' WEEKLY." CRITICISM AND COMMENT ON THEIR COURSE BY GENERAL M'COOK.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, June 11 .- There was considerable demand to-day for the current issue of Harpers Weekly, on account of the editorial defining the attitude of that journal toward the Republican ticket. The article was a disappointment to the Democrate, who had expected its tone to be more hostile, as well as to Republicans who had ob-tained from Mr. Curtis, since the tained from Mr. Curtis, since the adjournment of the convention, an impression that he would not allow his personal disappointment to override his sense of duty to his party

and his country, and cause him to repudiate the

action of a convention in whose proceedings he par-

Among the Republicans who read the article

with care was General Anson G. McCook, whose

ticipated from the beginning to the end.

independent views of political matters have more than once brought him into conflict with "machine" leaders in his own party. To a TRIBUNE correspondent General Cook said: "I have read the torial, and, as I suppose it was written by Mr. Curtis. I am much surprised at it, I do not understand how a man of Mr. Curtis's presumably high sense of honor can take the position he does. For the first time in the history of our party the National Convention was composed of delegates chosen directly by the Republicans of the different Congressional districts. The abolition of the unit rule was brought about largely in consequence of the demands of men who believed there was danger to the party in its continued enforcement, and unless I am much mistaken Mr. Curtis was one of the most persistent advocates of the new departure. At all events, under it he was selected as a delegate to Chicago, and from his reputation and his position as chairman of the New-York delegation, he became at once one of the most conspicuous figures in the convention. He spoke oftener, perhaps, than any other delegate-was listened to with attention and respect-was consulted with and deferred to by all, When the resolution was offered binding in advance the members of the convention to the support of the ticket, it was withdrawn chiefly because there was no disposition to do anything that

NO COMPLAINT BY MR. CURTIS. "Neither Mr. Curtis nor any of his friends com-

jooked like coercing Mr. Curtis and those who

plained of the methods by which the nominations of Mr. Blaine and General Logan were brought about. There was no complaint of the absolute farmess of the whole transaction, and Mr. Curtis himself says that 'the nomination of Mr. Blaine is doubtless agreeable to the majority of the Party.' The plain fact is, that no convention has ever represented more fully and clearly the honest and untrammelled views of the delegates and their constituents. When the nomination of Mr. Blaine was made unanimous Mr. Curtis remained silent, neither voting nor protesting against it, and subsequently he took part in the nomination of a Vice-President, voting for his favorite and announcing the vote of the State of New-York. I recognize the right of a Republican to bolt a nomination when it has been secured by dishonest or disreputable methods, or when he is denied a right to participate in the primary meetings of his party. But when a man has taken part in the proceedings of a convention; when he neither complains of its methods nor enters a protest against the result, I confess that a refusal to support the nominees strikes me as not only wrong in itself, but destructive of party discipline and party organization. melled views of the delegates and their constituents.

DEFEAT NOT LOOKED FOR. "I do not believe that the action of Mr. Curtis and others called Independents will be successful in defeating the Republican ticket, but should they do so, it is as certain as anything can be in the future that they and they alone will be responsible for

the destruction of the party." "Have you any knowledge of what the 'boys'

"I have not seen any of them since I left Chicago, and have no right or authority to speak for them, but from my knowledge of them they will give a loyal and zealous support of them they will give a loyar and zearous support to the ticket. In certain quarters it has become the correct thing to super at and belittle them, but they are stanch and true Republicans, and are entitled to great consideration for the faithful and successful work they have done in the interests of

A GROWING SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE.

BLAINE MEN BASE HOPE ON REASON-THE RATIFI-CATION MEETING IN WASHINGTON. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 11 .- The few stray Independe ents whom one meets here occasionally derive great comfort from reading the accounts given in The Times and other Democratic newspapers of the doings of the "Blaine men." According to these authorities, the spirits of the "Blaine men" are in a woful state of depression. They are said to wear long faces, and to be fearful of the consequences of their action at Chicago, Nothing could be further from truth than Nothing could be further from truth than such statements. Instead of feeling depressed of looking glum, or being filled with dark foreboding for the future, the "Blaine men," if one is to judge from the actions and words of the leading men here, are singularly hopeful, and eager to meet the Democrats in the approaching contest. This confidence gains strength from the conviction, universal among public men of both parties here, that the Independents will not attempt to organize a new party, much less to join the Democratic ranks. It is significant also that none of the prominent leaders of the Democratic party attaches any significance in private conversation to the so-called "Independent" movement.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. Great hopes are entertained by Republicans that West Virginia and North Carolina will be carried for the party this year. In the former the small majority to overcome—it is only from 2,500 to 3,000—and in the latter the strong Quaker element in the western portion of the State, make this result not altogether improbable. Little doubt is entertained, too, of Blaine's ability to carry New-York, With the electoral vote of New-York he could disregard, it is thought, almost all the doubtful States, as in that case Massachusetts, Indiana, California and New-Jersey could vote with the South against him without turning the scales.

Prominent Republicans continue to express their satisfaction at the selection of the ticket. Senator Van Wyck considers it as strong as any that could have been named. In his opinion it will carry everything before it. West of the Alleghames especially, it will prove the most popular ever chosen by any party. Representative Calkins, of Indiana, thinks Blaine and Logan the best combination, all circumstances considered. If an Indiana man had been placed on the ticket it would have made it stronger perhaps in that State, but in that Stateouly. The ratification meeting next Monday, under the auspices of Republican Senators and Congressmen, will, to judge from present indications, be attended by thousands of people. So many applications to participate were received by the committee in charge of the meeting that it was found necessary to abandon the idea of holding it in one of the halls or theatres of the city. It will, instead, be an open air meeting. None of the Republican Senators, it sthought, will be absent. Van Wyck considers it as strong as any that could

A SOLID FRONT FOR THE TICKET.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE, I Boston, June 11 .- Republicans of Nashua present a solid front for Blaine and Logan. A club has seen formed, with Solon S. Whithed, president, eight prominent party men vice-presidents; E. J. Copp, secretary; J. C. Annis, treasurer, and an executive committee of one from each ward. On Tuesday evening the club will give a ratification meeting at the City Hall. The speakers are to be General Aaron F. Stevens, General Chartes H. Burns, Dr. J. H. Gallinger and O. C. Moore.

A CAMPAIGN CLUB IN PLATTSBURG. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., June 11 .- A Blaine and Logan club was organized here last night. George L. Clark was elected president, with A. Williams, General Ste phen Moilit, S. P. Bowen and others vice-pre